THE NEW YORK HERALD.

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THE LATEST FROM WASHINGTON.

TELEGRAPHIC

THE NEW YORK APPOINTMENTS-ANOTHER SHUFFLE AND CUT-MR. SCHELL NOT TO BE COLLECTOR—THE JAPAN EXPEDITION TO BE RECALLED. ETC.

Well authenticated rumor to-day asserts that Secretary Marcy has succeeded in getting a new shuffle and deal on the New York appointments, by which he has man-aged to head Mr. Schell, after all. The appointments

to consist in the fact that his position is not defiescens to consist in the last that his position is not des-nitely known. The plan of the appointments above given is that of compromise that is—Mr. Marcy has managed to compromise Mr. Schell and the hards out of the collectorship, and to give it to his friend. be forefold that anything but harmony will be the result. Mr. Schell desires no place but the collectorship. For that office he has been pressed by the hards in a body; and to offer him an inferior appointment for which he was not an applicant, must be regarded as anything but complimentary. This sort of compromise, which gives a man backed up for a full mission, for instance, a messengership, is something entirely new, and entirely novel and unique. The matter may be again revised bethey will not be changed.

to be countermanded, as useless and inexpedient at the present time. Useless, because whelly inefficient to compel Japan to open her ports, and there is no reason to elieve she will listen to more polite arguments than force - and inexpedient at the present time, when the state of Europe may at any moment require all our small pavy for the protection of our commerce.

The exploration of Behring's Straigts, is also to be postponed. This administration is to be practical in its character, and so far as the President is concerned, nothing will be undertaken without full means to reasona-

THE COLLECTORSHIP-MR. SCHELL ALL RIGHT, UMORS TO THE CONTRARY NOTWITHSTANDING. WASHINGTON, March 27-11 P. M.

There is a rumor here to-night, that a man from the interior is appointed Collector. It is not so. General Pierce is President, Augustus Schell is Collector, and Mr. Marcy may continue Secretary of State if he will behave himself, and attend to diplomacy instead of ap-pointments—otherwise he will take his walking ticket.

COPRESPONDENCE OF THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The President's Last Reception—Hon H. J. Redfield—Old Bullion-The Ladies, dec.

WILLARD'S HOTEL, WASHINGTON, March 26, 1853. look to the HEPALD not only for our New York news, but for the latest and freshest is telligence of Washington affairs. The boy, with his morning bundle of HERALDS, has no difficulty in selling his stock. Your correspondent was right in calling the levee of Thursday "a

respondent was right in calling the levee of Thursday "a brilliant affair." It will be remembered as among the most splendid of the Presidential receptions.

Western New York (so profusely represented by the effice seckers) was on hand at the White House. Hon, H. J. Redfield, of Batavia, with his three daughters, together with Miss Pringle, promeouded those large rooms, looking as much in his prime as when proscribed and burnt in efflay in 1823-4, as one of the "immortal seventeen Senators." Eli Cook, Mayor of Buffalo, Wadsworth, ex ditto, with H. Seymour, Jr., and Dickie, and editor Seaver, and Eliis of Rochester. Angel of Genesoo, and Vandevoort of Niggara, were all in the crowd, doing duty for "self or friends."

Old Bullion was one of the real lions of the night. All sought him, and he resealed.

for "self or friends."
Old Bullion was one of the real lions of the night. All sought lists, and he received their attentions with the courtliness for which he is celebrated. The several members of the Cabinet had each a beyy of expectants at their

bers of the Cabinet and each a nevy be expectation as a cibow.

The President looked a little pale and care worn. The mere alsaking hands with such a mass is enough to weary him for a week. He bore himself remarkably well, and struggled bravely against fa 'igue and excessive labors. The ladies, though not appearing in great numbers, were in full dress, and with the display of gilt buttons and epaulotics, helped to make up an imposing picture.

At a pretty lete hour the company retired, a few eager office hunters lingering to the last, and the Democratic Palace Royal was soon a "banquet hall deserted."

BUFFALO.

City Intelligence.

no doubt, celebrate the event by eating enormous quantities of beef, bacon, pork and eggs. The name rising. The feast is observed with great solemnity at The Pontiff is conveyed in state to the church of St. Peter, where he bestows a blessing from the balcopy upon the multitude assembled in the streets be-low. In the rural districts of Ireland the people believe that the sun performs sundry dances, and thousands of the inhabitants get up at sunrise to witness the "dancing of the sun." In former years Faster Sunday was observed in a pompous and splendid manner by the Europeans; but e people continued to grow enlightened all those ab surd and nonsensical customs have become obsolete-Archeologists have never been able to discover any reason

tradition or antiquity to fall back upon for observing the custom, those who do observe it, do it in a sober and quiet way.

The Weather.—There was quite a change in the temperature of the weather yesterday. At an early hour in the morning the wind began to blow with great force from the west, which continued all day up to a late hour last everlog, rendering the entire day very disagreeable and cold. Over costs, which for the last week had been universally retailed, were brought into use by all persons. The dust as usual continued to blind the eyes of pedestrians notwithstanding that Divine Providence bestowed a great blessing on us on Saturday night in the shape of a coul and delightful shower of rain. The ther immedie ranged from 40 to 50 degrees above zero.

The two Great Attractions, the World's Fair And the Historical from 50 to 50 degrees above zero.

The two Great Attractions, the World's Fair and Historical from 50 to 50 degrees above zero.

The two Great Attractions, the World's Fair and the Hispodrome, both of which will be soon completed. The framework of the last mentioned building, and four towers on each end, are now built. Thousands of people may be seen on the Sabbath wending their way on foot up Broadway, which leads to both of these modern curiosities, in order to see the extent and beauty of the Crystal Palace and the wonderful Hippodrome. Indies and gentlemen, in carriages and handsome wagons, are constant visiters at both of these establishments.

Printerior of the company as well as for the kind and generous feelings which suggested so tastoful and kind an offering. The card concludes by saying that they med no figher indicement to renew their efforts in their arduous and self-sagrificing path of daty than the consideration of the lower and self-sagrificing path of daty than the consideration of the lower and self-sagrificing path of daty than the consideration of the lower of the labors.

Fig.—Two Horses Benner to Prathi.—About 7M of clock, last evening, a fire broke out in the stables No

their labors."

Fire—Two Horses Brane to Drath.—About 7% c'clock, lastevening, a fire broke out in the stables No. 49 Washington street, where two valuable horses were kept by Cept Halpin, of the First ward police, which, together with the atables and their contents, were entirely consumed before the arrival of the fire department could conder any available assistance.

The Epperts of Skylarking.—On Saturday while two men were steetling, at the corner of avenue D and Seventh street, one of them, named Benjamin Fitzentrick.

AFFAIRS IN ALBANY.

Interesting Report and Correspondence. de, de, de

Our Albany Correspondence Allant, March 24, 1853.

Making Wild Cat Money Equal with New York—Central

Line Consolidation—The Pacific Railroad Defunct—

Amending the Emigrant Laws, dc.

There is no end to currency tinkering. For several years a contest existed between the city and country years a contest existed between the city and country bankers, in relation to the redemption of the notes of the latter. At that time a half per cent was required by law. This measure occasioned a very heavy expense daily, in converting paper which was below par into current funds. A strong party advocated par redemption—an equally active section were for keeping up the half per cent, which was merely for the benefit of the city brokers. Finally, after a very atrenuous struggle, a compromise was agreed upon, and a readoction of one quarter per cent was established as a basis for the redemption of all country notes of the banks of this State. With this law

Now, the ever busy money regulators have started a scheme, by which they wish to make the redemption of all foreign bank notes upon the same basis as our own.

A bill to this effect has passed the House very hurriedly, A bill to this effect has passed the House very hurriedly, without any examination. It came to the Senate on Wednesday, and a motion was sprung to send this bill to a third reading there, also without any consideration or reflection. Should this bill pass i would produce the greatest injury upon all our own banks, and instead of using our own funds the city and State and the feed and submerced with all this little with the feed and submerced with all this little with the feed and submerced with all this little with the feed and submerced with all this little with the feed and submerced with all this little with the feed and submerced with all this little with the feed and submerced with all this little with the feed and submerced with all this little with the feed and submerced with all this little with the feed and submerced with the submerced with the feed and submerced with the feed would preduce the greatest injury upon all our ow banks, and instead of using our own funds the city an State would be flooded and submerged with all the wil cat rags of the West. If Illinois, Michigan, Wiscoasm Texas, Nobrasha or other foreign fueds, can be redesened in the city of New York upon the same terms that our own money is exchanged, then there will be no computation of the many millions circulating through the State, to the almost atter exclusion of money which we know is secured upon solid basis. Instead of driving out foreign paper, this making it upod a par with our own will most certainty be a greater inducement to keep it in circulation here than at home. It will be doing more to establish the character of the States, whose solidity we know nothing about, than the Legislatures of the Western States can do for them. There are several able financiers in the Seante, who will, no daubt, carefully consider this important matter before voting upon it.

The bill having passed to consolidate all the raiiroads of the canal line, arrangements are now making to have an early meeting of all the Presidents and Directors at an early day. Every possible effort was made to defeat the bill in the House, where it was choked up four weeks after passing the Senate. Several of the roads, which have ever been a dead weight, such as the froy and Schenectady, will rearcely be able to comain unless they offer a respectable premium. The whole line is to be under one Boand of Managers, of whom Erastus Corning of this city is to be President. He is, probably, with the exception of Governor Faine, of Vermont, or Robert Schulyler, of New-York, the most competent man in the country, to wield such a great work.

The first bill introduced in the Legislature was for the incorporation of a company to construct a railroad to the Pacific. It was expected by its friends—many of those named as corporators being state officers—that it could be run through the Legislature in season for taking action upon it by Congress before the 4th o

New York Hospital.

New York Hospital.

PRESENTED TO THE ASSEMBLY BY THE HONORABLE D. B. TAYLOR.

The commissioners appointed under the act of M y 13, 1840—chapter 289—to examine into the condition of the New York Hospital, the New York Eye Intimary, the Scaman's Retreat, and the Marine Hospital at Staten Leland, and to repert thereon annually to the Legislature, respectfully submit the following.

The New York Hospital exhibits throughout its extensive wards, evidences of unremitted care on the part of the governors and medical offerers of the institution in the treatment of patients. The several buildings of the Hos ital, silected to the sick, are, with one exception, well adapted for the purposes for which they were creeted. One colifice, originally intended for the reception of lunatics, but now used as a hospital for patients ill of other discases, is defective in the means of ventillation, and this sections defect cannot, from the structure of the building, be corrected. It is the intention of the governors to remove it and erect in its stead one better adapted for the comfort and care of patients.

The physicians and surgeons who are in daily attendance on the sick, and who serve gratuitously, are among the

on the sick, and who serve gratuitously, are among the most skillful in their profession. The quality of the stores used by the patients is unexceptionable, and the apart-ments or wards are kept in admirable order and cleanli-

ments or wards are appears administration and under the hospital, is a branch of the institution and under the charge of the same board of officers. The same remarks apply to its management, as to that of the main hospital. There appears to be the like sedulous attention to the patients. The rame order, comfort, and cleanliness are visible throughout the wards. The buildings are well ventilated; and everything is afforded which can minister to the care, or allay the sufferings of this unfortunate class of patients.

1830 the number of patients was.....

reason why the Eye Infirmary should be cherished by the authorities of the State. To all other diseases the rich and the poor are alike subject, but those affecting the eye are almost exclusively the portion of the poor. It may be mentioned that aside from the direct and immediate benefits which daily result from the establishment of the Infirmary, there is in the school which it affords to medical students who are gathered to this city from all parts of the State and Union, a very great and lasting advantage—they there acquire a practical knowledge of the diseases to which the eye is subject, and the proper modes of treatment, which neither books or lectures, however claborate or exact may be their instruction, can communicate.

however claborate or exact may be their instruction, can communicate.

The Seaman's Retreat continues to fulfil properly the purposes for which it was founded. A large addition has been made to the hospital, to give further-kecommodation to invalid saliors. The buildings of the hospital are well ventilated and kept in excellent order; the physicians are believed to be skilfed and attentive; and the medicines and stores furnished are of excellent qualities.

The commissioners, in the discharge of their duties, examined the cordition of the Marine Hospital at Staten Island. This hospital is the largest on the continent of America; there is none in which so many patients are at times congregated, nor is there any where the diseases treated are as generally of a contagious self fail character. The Marine Hospital is a State institution; it is managed exclusively hy State officers, and it is supported by a State tax. For its proper management and for the lives and comfort of its inmates, the State is therefore directly responsible; and that no consideration should be wacting to mark the grave importance of the trust, the patients of the hospital are compelled to go thither by the force of law.

By reference to the annexed letters of Dr. Sterling, the

cure of disease, that in the language of the chief physician, "they have for the past four winters proved no better disn whited sepulchres, full of dead men's lones and rotteness."

On the 17th or February, there were five hundred and twenty six patients under treatment in those warehouses. There have since been creeted four buildings, capable of containing two hundred and twenty patients. The accommodation is still quite imadequate, if, as is probable, the number of patients hereafter received shall continue to be as large as in past years. But even if the buildings now erected were capable of holding the requisite number of beds, there ought to be additional structures for the project classification of patients. The blending contagious with non-contagious diseases; the promiscuous assemblage in the same wards, of patients till of malignant ship fever with those suffering from rheumatism, pneumonis, or fractures, is an evil that ought not to exict. There ought also to be wards to which convalences might be transferred. At present there are provision made for them, so that they whole a successfully resisted dioease in one form, and we have are in a weak and exhausted sate, are liable to the makes of other contagious muladies. Dr. Sterling presions the expense incident to their erection, though he is of opinion that under the present arrangement individuals will be "subject to contagious muladies." The commissioners submit that this objection, when human life is in peril, should have ro influence with the State. The State receives these patients into its hespital for the purpose of curing them of the diseases they had contracted and it may be held that the State betrays its trust when, carless of proper precautions, whatever may be the expense involved, it subjects the patients is the maximum number that ought to be confided to one physician; yet it appears that in May last, there were aliented to each physician one hundred and thry-four patients, and that at one period there was but ought to be confided to one

tions of a physician are so overtaged, the mortality must be terrible; and for this waste of human life the State is properly respondible.

The letters of Dr. Sterling, which are annexed to this report, confirm the belief of the commissioners that there are very serious defects in the Marine Hospital, requiring the unmediate attention of the Legislature. The institution is in charge of the Commissioners of Emigration. It cannot be questioned, from the high personal character of these gentlemen, that they are sedulous in the performance of their ourrous duties, and careful and economical in the disbursement of the moneys committed to them by the State, but duties are imposed upon them which, from the want of adequate means, they cannot properly discharge. That they have, in the management of the hospital, done all in their power for the welfare of the patients there is abundant evidence. Nor can it be denied that the institution is constantly innvoving; but the remedies for existing evils should be applied instantly, for human life is being lost by delay. The honor of the State and a just regard for human suffering, alike demand that the Legislature should provide additional means to enable the Commissioners of Emigration to make the propar alterations and additions to their buildings, to provide for an increase of medical attendance when necessary, and to make such is sprovement as their experience may have suggested, but which they have been unable to carry into effect.

Regulate the Fees.

Regulate the Fecs.

TO THE IDITOR OF THE HERALD.

I observe that a bill is before the Senate to regulate the sea for services in the office of Registor of Deeds in this city. Of the contents of that bill I am ignorant, but I have reason to believe that one of the provisions is to increase the fees in said office. The present fees are a heavy fax on real estate, and you will do a service to real estate holders by suggesting to our legislators that if there is to be any legi-lation on the subject, it should be to remove, not agravate the evils which prevail in said office. These evils arise in part from a defective organization of the office, and in part from a system of extra fees for expedition. It is notions that a search cannot, unless by payment of an extra fee, be got through the Register's office in less than six to eight weeks. I give one instance of this extra fee system. A request for a search was delivered to the Register in January last, with a promise that if it wa lurried through extra fees should be paid by where of this promise the search was made in about four weeks. When the certificate was applied for, \$8 13 were claimed for fees and the Register's certificate refused until \$8 12 were paid. Of this \$8 13 the office fees claimed were \$3 15, and the expedition money claimed \$5. These fees were paid and charged to me. This is not a rollitary instance; it is the system, and to this system I ask you to call the attention of the Legislature, while legislating on the subject.

New York, March, 1853.

Taxation.

SOCIAL PHENOMENON, WHICH NEEDS EXPLANATION.
TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

In the Journal of Commerce of the 18th, "E. M." writes from Albary, that "An Act to secure a more just valuation of property, for taxation," was discussed in the Assembly, and is in danger of passing. He tells us that the tax-payers of New York are opposed to the passage of this bill. Is this statement true? I am a tax payer of New York, and I am not conscious of any such opposition. So, of course, he cannot speak for all the tax payers. What, then, is the class for which he speaks? Docs he mean these who would pay more if the valuation were more just? mean these who would pay more it the talker have purely into the commend this movement against just and equal taxation, to the notice of the committee of the Board of Supervisors recently appointed on this subject.

A TAX PAYER.

Music and Theatricals Abroad.

Upon the suniversary of the burthday of Mozart, either an opera or a concert, embracing the works of the celebrated composer, was given in every city in Germany.

We have from St. Petersburgh that several brilliant musical re-unions have lately been given by the actists resident there. On the 8th of February there was a concert at the Salle de l'Assemblice de la Noblesse which was conducted by Mr. Balfe. The singers were M. M. Mario, Lablache, and Roncont, and Mesdame Viriedt, Garcia, Dobré, and Médori. Madame Parish Aivers likerise performed a fantasie for the harp, and from her pure and classic style and brilliant execution, elicited a most enthusiastic reception. This lady appears to have met with great and deserved successe during her residence in Russia, and to have added to her already witely established reputation as a finished artist.

Schuntzr's opera, "Otto der Schutz," is to be pro-

Schuntzr's opera, "Otto der Schutz," is to be produced in Brunswick, notwithstanding that the Duke has previously declared his intention of not allowing another work of a modern native composer to be performed at his theatre.

A very clever young performer on the flute, named Zitzold, has been playing at Copenhagen A Spanish dancer, Poptia de Oliva, has appeared at Leipsic. She is more remarkable for her great beauty than her ckill in herart

A theatre of immease dimensions is to be built in Ber lin by Langhaus. A theatre of mineae dimensions it to be dult in all in by Langhaus.

Rampach's posthumous work "Der Delch." has been played at Vienna, but has not been successful.

Flotow's "Marthat' has been translated into Danish, but has not pleased the critical musical world there.

but has not pleased the critical musical world there.

Madile. Clara Novello has recently appeared at Madrid in Pacini's "Saflo," creating, in conjunction with Angri and Coletti, no small sensation by the brilliancy of her singing. She returns to town in the course of April, to fulfil her engagements at the Philharmonic concerts.

Madile. Favanti has been singing at Olasgow, to the great delight of the public. The Noval British Medi says.—Her voice is fresh, sympathetia, powerful, and mordants, and managed with the disciplined skill which distinguishes all well trained musiciaps. The success of Favance was complete. The applease she was governed with the disciplined skill which disciplined skill which disciplines all well trained musiciaps.

Movements of M. Caussidiere.
POSTPONEMENT OF THE BANQUET — SKETCH OF
CAUSSIDIERE—FUNEBAL OF M. RAVENEAU. The banquet which was to have been given on Saturday last to M. Caussidiere, by the French democrats of New York, has been postponed for some time, on account of the numerous applications for tickets, received every day; new arrangements have in consequence to be made. and a general meeting will be called for some day next week, to elect a committee of arrangements.

But who is Caussidlere?

He was one of the men of February, 1848, in Paris-He became famous in the revolution; then an exile. He received the appointment of Prefect of Police, which he held for several months, from the Provisional government Still, it was only after a pretty long opposition on his pert, and the repeated solicitations of Messrs. Flocon and Beaune, that he agreed to take the charge and the responsibility of this appointment. He argued his unfitness to fulfil such arduous duties, and also the service he was able to render in the ranks of the combatants, if the insurrection was not to be disarmed. His first procla-

CAUSSIDIERE AND SOBRIER.

But to make him known better to the public, we give the following from Sarran's History of the Revolution of 1848.

"Paris, demantled and overthrown, could only recover order and security by the energy of a municipal maristrate issued from the entrails of the revolution Fallen as Paris was in the power of men from secret societies, of conjurations and political dungeons, she required a man used to stir and command those terrible elements, a tribune keeping the police with vigorous and honest institute, rather than with written tradition. Caussidiere was this man. Republican from first creed, by turns manufacturer, traveller, merchant, but always conspirer, he had fought all the battles of the democracy against the royalty of July. It was him, who in Lyons, hoisted this formidable motto: Live by working or die in Eighting Since Partime he had partakan of all the reverses of his party, strengthened his faith and his hopes in in prisonment, and coming out of jul, recommenced to propogate the republican doctrine. His athletic stature, his democratic instincts, his reputation of a martyr, his seddiery tone, his short and metality coice, all concurred to his influence on the crowds. This exalted and warm well covered, however, a fine and able mind, a loyal character, moderated in its efervescence, and naturally disposed to conciliation between the citizens. More poscessed with conventional ideas than with roclailst doctrines, he held complicated systems in averaion. His system was a comocratic republic, which should improve the condition of the people by an equality in rights and in labor. Watchiul and coarageous, after the pride of victory the pride of commanding and the aubition to give to disorder itself the appearance of order and obedience, was most dear to him. His coquetry was to be loyal in his triumphs upon his enemies and to place himself as a protector of all rights and to a laborate the his properties of the French democrate to all divines and hrigg them back to moderation. In one word, Caussidiers was mo

On their return through the city the band played the Marzeillaise by mn.

The appearance of the elequent erator was cheered by the large assemblage, and we may judge of the eathusiasm of the whole audience, since the occasion was regarded by our italian citizens as a great religious and political Italian priest spoke to his countrymen in their native What the Protestants call service, said Father Ga

sists in going to mass, which is obligatory on all believers. A Christian may employ this day in chartiles,
in reading and meditating on the Gopel or in the instruction of youth but if he has not assisted at mass, it
would be considered by the Church as if he hal not accomplished his religious duties, and had committed a sin.
On the contrary, in the primitive Christian Church, the
desired in deling charitable works, which felleve to
be for better to ameliorate man than in hearing peayers
in a cast darguage, which often is not understood by the
priest him elf. It is not at the sound of music,
or before pemrous and decorated altars, that we
must worship food. True worship must be spiritual.
Christ or his apostles never went to mass, but employed their time in reading the Hoty Scriptures and
in prayer. So I shall preach to you, italian, the reformation of the Church, and if we desire to become true
Christian, as our foreighters, we must attach fourselves
to the sacred peges inspired by God and transmitted to
us by St. I shall, in his high itle is to the Romans. There is
our guide, our salvation, and our faith; and the only
prayer to be addressed to the altar of the Almighty God
is. Our Father who ant in heaven. and pray always for
the Blving, and never for those who are no more. Father
Geward spicke of the various worships of the Protestants,
and said that in Italy it requires different forms, also,
adapted to the character of the people. I am happy to
say, be continued, that was able to destroy in Errichal
and I hope also in America the wrong idea that Indians
are innotes and unablewers, as we may call a great many
who are yet in the Mother Church. (Choers) Here the
proceder read the sixth charger of the Epistle of St. Paul
to the Romans: "To ye all who are in Home;" and after
recting the Lord's Prayer, he took the text of his discourse from Peshn XVI., were kind in all stope of the remotes the
trends in his brethern to never follow the principle
of cattern guideling of the propertion, the remotes of

tality. A living italy burst of late on the view of startical Europe: and, however brief the apparition, it sufficed to belie the Sadducean theory of a non-existent life beyond the political grave. It is true, that by the combined agency of foreign potentates and a native priesthood, the self same hideous instrumentality by which the Divine Redeemer was put to death, our nationhood has been foreibly immediated and re-consigned to a temporary tomit; but we secut the silly and fastidious imputation of profamity, when we profess our sure and the state hope, as well as fond reliance, on the justice of that vitality. Was absented in the ultimate renewal of the state of the stat

To the series of able discourses delivered on each Sun

day by various divines, for some weeks past, Dr. Burchard

added his quofa last evening, treating of the 'Temporal in his introductory address, to view the Sabbath in its relation to man as a creature of earth. The origin of the day-its history-its divine authority-its spiritual bensin of its violation—were high moral themse which did not legitimately fall within the province of his discourse. If the themse allotted to him were not an ethical as that of others—if it did not make as held an appeal to the consciences of men—if it Markellaise by mn.

Father Gavazzi in New York.

LECTURE TO THE TTALIANS—LARGE ASSEMBLAGE—
GREAT ENTHUSIASM, ETC.

The Sanday School room of the Tabernacle, where the Italians of New York had been invited to meet Father Gavazzi last night, was crowded to excess. We think there were not less than fifteen hundred persons present, and the true definition of the Sabbath was a fact the true definition of the Sabbath was a fact the true definition of the Sabbath was a fact the true definition of the Sabbath was fact the true definition of the Sabbath

and repose, and the Sabbath was an inestimable institution for supplying this requisite intermission of labors,
and the true definition of the Sabbath was 'a
day of rest'. In the second place, he viewed
it with reference to business. Many persons
considered, putting God and religion out of the queajon altegether, that the day was lost, and that in observing it, they were sacrificing their business. This was, he
considered, a buf deeling, and etted many instances to
show the fallacy of it. That man who in business had
always observed the Sabbath, had invariably prospeced.
He returned to his place of business on Monday perfectly
cool and collected and with his mind reinvigorated for
the labors of the ensuing week. Whereas the neglect of
the observance led to crime, poverty, and suffering. In the
third place, he would addre a them as intellect beings.
The mind as well as the body needed rest and variety;
and those who worked against this principle injured
body and soul, and would sooner or later find God's Providence working against them. In connection with this
banch of the subject he might safely appeal to their pecunitry interests. As a means of intellectual improvement, also, the observance of the Sabbath was of, great
impertunce. Again, in the secial relations man was much
indebted to the institution of the Sabbath. Where it
was observed monality reigned, and where it was neglected, the contrary was the case. Compare France said
the, with good oil Footland, lie instanced, that
according to authentic statistics, that of 1.650 criminals
all but two were habitual Sabbath breakers. The Sabbath was pre eminently ordained for man, and in this republic, where the people were the' source of power, it
was pecularly cur duty to inculcate and practice its
observance, intending to purify this outer and practice its
observance, intending to purify this outer and practice its
observance, intending to purify this outer and practice its
obsuch was pre eminently ordained for man, and in this republic, wher vazzi, is in listening to the reading of the Bible, or the preaching of the Gospel. In the Church of Rome it con-

the subject, independent of the regular course, of which this sermon was one.

Re-Arrest of the Portsmouth Bank Robers,—Abent wine o'clock, lest night, the notorious regue, John H. Stevens, known as Jack Stevens, was found by officer Mirkle, of the city police, in the refectory at the northeast corner of Chestaut and Eighth streets. Stevens, it will be recollected, was arrested on the charge of robbing the Branch Bank of Virginia, at Portsmouth, on the 18th of January last, and while waiting for trial escaped from the prison, on the 17th of April. A reward of \$500 was offered for his arrest. The officer alluded to above approached Stevens and said that he wanted him. The offender asked for his warrant, but was informed it was not requisite, and he would have to go. Stevens said he would not, and drew a small fivebarrelled revolver from his pocket, one of which was discharged. Mirkle threw up his hand, and the bail entered the centre of it. Stevens was ordered out of the place, and in endeavoring to escape the alarm was given. Officers Lainheff and A. G. Stevens, of the Marshal's police, were near at hand, and the revolver in the other hand, and pointed it at the head of the latter officer. It was, however, wrenched from him, and, with the assistance of Mr. Daniel Daugherty, the fellow was taken to the Mayor's office. He resisted violently on the way. A partial feating took place before his Honor, which did not close until near two o'clock this morning. In default of fifty thousand doflars bail he was committed for a further hearing. Jack Stevens is about thirty years of age, five feet six and a half inches high, and one of the worst criminals in the country. In addition to the Portsmouth Bank robbery, he is charged with, or implicated in, the robbery of the gas office. Seventh street, above Chestnut: Richardson's jewelry store. Pittsburg; the store of Mr. Haren, Cincinnati, besides reveral other stores and offices; an attempt upon the Ceveland Bank, Chio: a silk store in Baffalo; store of Reigel & Brether, Thir

The New Bedford Standard says:—"A codfish was brought into this market on the 24th inst., weighing seventy-five pounds. When the fish was dressed there were found inside twolve Randard, one haddeck, and two ducks."

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Municipal Election in Concord.

CONCOURD, Mass, March 26—3% P. M.
At the election for the choice of city officers under the new city charter, held in this place to-day, the democratic ticket was successful in five of the seven wards.
Five of the seven Aldermen elected are democrats, as are

Five of the seven Aldermen elected are democrate, as also cleven of the fourteen Common Councilmen.

There has been no choice for Mayor, a majority vote being necessary for a choice, on the first trial. A prarality will elect on the next. Gen. Joseph Low, dem., leads Mr. Bradley, whig, who was run on the citizen's ticket, by 102 votes, but !acks 25 of an election, as will by the following table:-

Municipal Election in Lynn

Lunn, Mass., March 26, 1858.
Our municipal election to day resulted in the choice of Hon. D. C. Baker, for Mayor. Mr. Baker was on the "People's" ticket, and had 1,217 votes. John B. Alley,

ticket are also elected.

Prom Philadelphia.
PROPELLORS FOR A COAL COMPANY—CONPESSION
OF MURDER.

PHILADELPHIA, March 27, 1853. The steam propellor Tibbetts, built by Capt. Loper for the Parker Vein Coal Company, was launched yesterday at Richmond The propellkr Parker Vein, for the same company, which was launched a week since, had a trial will be launched during the next two weeks. They are designed to carry Cumberland coal from Baltimore to

Carson Emmos awaiting sentence for the murder of Christopher Soohan, has confessed that the murder was perpetrated by his accomplice, Capie, while he was in company with him, precisely as testified to on the trial.

From Providence. .
FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT—THOUBLE AMONG THE FIREMEN, ETC.

PROVIDENCE, March 27, 1853.

A man was killed on the Providence and Boston raffread, on the crossing, near Mansfield, by the accommo-dation train from Boston, yesterday afternoon. He was crossing in a carriage. No damage was done to the

A riot was expected last night, but there was no ser

disturbance. to arrange for an advance of wages.

From the South.

MAIL PAILURES—THE GRORGIA PRESIDET. BALTINORS, March 27, 1863.
We have no mail to night beyond Augusta, Georgia.

Six New Orleans made are now due.

The Georgia papers have farther particulars of the late locds, freshets, and inundations; but the principal facts have been forwarded by telegraph.

From New Orleans.
SAILING OF CALIFORNIA STEAMSHIPS.

New Orleans, March 22, 1858.
The steamships Philadelphia, for Aspinwall and Daniel Webster, for San Juan, sailed this morning, crowded with passengers.

ARRIVAL OF THE EMPIRE CITY—LARGE SALES OF NEW ORLEANS, March 23, 1858. The steemship Empire City, from NewYork via Hard

19th inst , arrived at midnight last night. There have been some large auction sales of real estate in this city, at fully fifteen per cent advance on the prices

Markets.

New Obligans, March 22, 1883.

The sales of cotton yesterday were 0,000 bales, and today 7,000, at full prices for the better qualities, but lower for the inferior grades. Increased receipts at all the Southern ports amount to 429,000 bales. Mess pork is dull at \$16. Parrillard, 9c. Molasses has declined; we quote prime at 22 a 22½. Freights to Liverpool, 9 10c. Sterling exchange, 8½c.

NEW OBLEANS, March 23—Noon.

Cotton is quiet to day, and only 2 000 bales have as yot been sold. Parties are a waiting the steamer's news.

PROVIDENCE, March 26, 1883.

There has been an active demand for cotton, both from speculators and septimers and sales of about 3,000 bales have been effected at full rates, the market closing with a firm feeling. Although the sales of wool continue rather light, the market closed with a better feeling. Sales, 42,600 bbs. In printing cloths there is more inquiry for goods, and prices are fully sustained. Sales, 40,800 pieces

Oblituary.

ADMIPAL SIR THOMAS BLADEN CAPEL, G. C. B., who died lately, at the advanced age of 77 years, was in active service for thirty one years. He was born Aughst 25, 1776, was the youngest son of William, fourth Earl of Essex, by his second wife, Harriet, daughter of Col. Thomas Bladen, brother of Lieutenant General Hon, T. E. Capel, and uncle of the present Earl of Essex. He entered the navy March 22, 1782. After participating, July 23, 1795, in Lord Bridpert's action, he was appointed, May 16 1798, an actical leatenant. In April, 1758, we find Mr. Capel appointed to the Vanguard, 74, flag ship of Sir Hornito Nelson, by whom, in acknowledgement of his services as signal lieutenant at the battle of the Nile, he was advanced, August 4, and sent home in charge of a duplicate of the despatches, and of the sword of M. Blanquet, the senior French officer surviving. He shared in the battle of Trafairar, and at its close saved from destruction, by his extraordinary excitions, the price ship of the line Swiftsure. He commanded afterother service, La Hogue, ZA, stationed latterly on the north coast of America, where we find him in command of a small squadron blockading the enemy's frigates in New Lordon, and sharing generally in the warfare with the United States. In December, 1821, Captain Capel, who had been nominated a C.B. assumed the command of the Royal George yacht, in which and in the Apollo, another royal yacht, he r mained until advanced, May 1835, to the rank of rear-admira! He was constituted a K. C. B. Feb. 1832; and from May, 1831, to June, 1337, commanded in chief on the East India station, with his flag in the Winchester, 50; the rank of vice admiral was conferred when him January 10, 1837; admiral. April, 1847, since which he served three years as commander-in-chief at Portsmouth. Sir T. B. Capel was one of the officers who sat en the court martial appointed in Pecember, 1805, to try Sir R. Calter for his conduct on 22d of the previous July.

Lieut General W. S. Whesh, R. C. B. died in England on

cessful issue the siege of the city and foct of Mooltan."

and likewise "for his indefatigable seal and exertions at
the battle of Goojerat."

Lieutenant-tieneral A. Prakhorov, K. C. B., died in
Sussex, England, on the 23d February. Sir Andrew Pfikingten served on beard the Channel Fleet in 1793-4, and
in Lord Howe's action of the 1st June, received two
splinter wounds. During the three following years he
was in the West Indies, and was present at the capture of Trinidad. In 1788 he shared in the suppression
of the Irish rebellion; and in 1790 and 1805 accompanied
the expeditions to the Heider. In 1814 he commanded a
brigade at the reduction of the islands in Passamaquody Bay. In 1507-8 he acted as "Adjutant-General to the
Horse duards, and from 1809 to 1815 was Deputy Adjutament General in Nova Scotia. His commission of Lieutent-General bears date in November, 1811. In that year
he obtained also the Coloneley of the 82d Regiment, from
which he was removed to the 20th, in 1850. Six Andrew
married a daughter of the late Right Hon Sir Vickary
Gibbs.

Eought Sixchail died near Arcadia, Madison county,
Mo. aged 162 years. The escensed took an, notive part
in our revolutionary struggles, and residered himself
very usefulas a spy on the frontier settlesquats of Virginia
and North Carolina. He had many nareay escapes from
the Indians, and was several times their prisoner. He
was an expert hunter and an excellent-woodsman, aponding much of his life in the frontier settlespents of Wirginia
and North Carolina is head many nareay escapes from
the Indians, and was several times their prisoner. He saa
hind and hospitable, and much baleyet by those whoshow be us. He retained his strength of body and minduntil within a few months of his demise.

Ferrmoorters Referency, aged 95, ancaher revolutionary
soldier, died at Reckingham, Usrumast, on the 18th Feb.

EFAPRHODITES RIFLEY, aged 92, another revolutionary soldier, died at Rockingham, Varunast, on the fifth Feb.

MICHAEL P. FILIPATRICK, who, for several years has been connected with the reportesial corps of St. Louis, died on the 16th inst, of crysipelas. He was an intelligent gentleman, and was highly esteemed by the members of the mess of that city.

A few days since, a girl of four years, residing with her parents, in Gradon, Mans, aled in consequence of swallowing a pin some six weeks previously.